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# OMEDY OVERTURE

ON NEGRO THEMES

HENRY F. GILBERT



FULL SCORE, \$5.00

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## NOTE

"This overture was originally intended as the prelude to an opera, the plot of which is based upon the Uncle Remus stories of Joel Chandler Harris.

The libretto of this opera is by Charles Johnston (Bengal Civil Service, retired) and the music by myself. Circumstances have unfortunately compelled us to abandon this work before its completion. I have, however, saved the overture from the wreck and have both re-written and re-orchestrated it.

My scheme in the opera was to base the music on motives from traditional Negro songs and dances even as the Uncle Remus stories are based upon traditional Negro folklore. I have therefore used as thematic material for the overture certain piquant and expressive bits of melody which I have gathered from various collections of Negro folk music

There are three motives of four measures each, and one theme eight measures in length. Upon the material contained in these twenty measures the whole piece is built

The overture has five well-defined sections. The first movement is light and humorous, the theme being made from two four-measure phrases taken from Charles L. Edwards' book, 'Bahama Songs and Stories,' one of the publications of the American Folklore Society. This is followed by a broader and somewhat slower phrase. I have here used the only complete Negro tune which occurs in the piece. The melody is unusually wild and romantic in character and withal of considerable nobility. This tune, and many like it, were formerly used as working songs by the roustabouts and stevedores on the Mississippi river steamboats in the old days. The original words were as follows: —

I'se gwine to Alabammy, Oh . . .  
For to see ma Mammy, Ah . . .

The song in its original form is to be seen in 'Slave Songs of the United States' by W. F. Allen and others.

Next comes a fugue. The theme of this fugue consists of the first four measures of the Negro 'spiritual' 'Old Ship of Zion,' as noted by Jeanette Robinson Murphy in 'Southern Thoughts for Northern Thinkers.' The peroration of the fugue is built up from the theme, in augmentation. It is given out by the brass instruments and interspersed with phrases from the roustabouts' song, also somewhat developed and treated in a new manner harmonically. After this a short phrase of sixteen measures serves to re-introduce the comic element. There is a repetition of the first theme and considerable recapitulation which leads finally to the development of a new ending or coda and the piece ends in an orgy of jollity and rag-time."

HENRY F. GILBERT.

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# COMEDY OVERTURE ON NEGRO THEMES.

Henry F. Gilbert.

Allegro non troppo ma giocoso. ♩ = 88.

I. II.  
Flauti  
III  
e Piccolo.

Oboi.

I.  
Clarinetti in B<sup>b</sup>  
II.

Fagotti.

First system of the musical score. It includes staves for Flutes (I, II, III, and Piccolo), Oboes, Clarinets in B<sup>b</sup> (I, II), and Bassoons. The music is in 2/4 time, key of B<sup>b</sup>, and marked *f* *ben marcato*. The Piccolo part has a *(Picc.)* marking. The woodwinds play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the strings provide a steady accompaniment.

Allegro non troppo ma giocoso. ♩ = 88.

I. II.  
Corni in F  
III. IV.

I.  
Trombe in F  
II.

I. II.  
Tromboni  
III e Tuba.

Timpani

Glocken.

Second system of the musical score. It includes staves for Horns in F (I, II, III, IV), Trumpets in F (I, II), Trombones and Tuba (I, II, III, and Tuba), Timpani, and Glockenspiel. The music is in 2/4 time, key of B<sup>b</sup>, and marked *f* *ben marcato*. The brass instruments play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the Timpani and Glockenspiel provide a steady accompaniment.

Allegro non troppo ma giocoso. ♩ = 88.

I.  
Violini  
II.

Viole.

Violoncelli.

Bassi.

Third system of the musical score. It includes staves for Violins (I, II), Violas, Violoncellos, and Basses. The music is in 2/4 time, key of B<sup>b</sup>, and marked *f* *ben marcato*. The strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the Basses provide a steady accompaniment.



The musical score is written for a large orchestra, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The music is in 2/4 time and features a variety of dynamic markings and articulations.

**First System:**

- Violins I: *f* (forte), *a2.* (second ending), *f* (forte)
- Violins II: *f* (forte)
- Violas: *f* (forte)
- Celli: *mf* (mezzo-forte)
- Bass: *mf* (mezzo-forte)

**Second System:**

- Violins I: *p* (piano), *f* (forte)
- Violins II: *p* (piano), *f* (forte)
- Violas: *f* (forte)
- Celli: *mf* (mezzo-forte)
- Bass: *mf* (mezzo-forte)

**Third System:**

- Violins I: *p* (piano), *f* (forte)
- Violins II: *p* (piano), *f* (forte)
- Violas: *pizz.* (pizzicato), *arco* (arco)
- Celli: *pizz.* (pizzicato), *arco* (arco)
- Bass: *p* (piano)

musical score for Gilbert, Comedy Overture, page 4. The score is written for a large orchestra, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. It features complex rhythmic patterns, dynamic markings, and articulation symbols.

Key markings and features include:

- Dynamic markings:** *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *smf* (sforzando mezzo-forte), *Solo. mf* (Solo mezzo-forte), *sf* (sforzando), *sempref* (sempre forte), *ff* (fortissimo).
- Articulation:** *a 2.* (accents), *tr* (trills).
- Tempo/Character:** *Solo.* (Solo).

This page of a musical score for "Gilbert, Comedy Overture" features a complex orchestral arrangement. The score is written for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests across multiple staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains 12 measures, and the second system contains 12 measures. The music is characterized by a strong rhythmic drive, with many notes beamed together. The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The percussion part includes a snare drum and a cymbal. The woodwind part includes flutes, oboes, and bassoons. The brass part includes trumpets, trombones, and tubas. The string part includes violins, violas, cellos, and double basses. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and other musical symbols clearly visible. The page number "5" is in the top right corner.

This page of a musical score, numbered 6, contains two systems of staves. The top system consists of 11 staves, and the bottom system consists of 6 staves. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system features a complex arrangement of staves, with some staves containing dense, rapid passages of notes. The second system continues the musical composition, showing a variety of rhythmic patterns and dynamic changes. The overall style is characteristic of a 19th-century orchestral score.

*mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf*

*p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

*cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

*mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf*

*p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

*cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*



Sheet music for Gilbert, Comedy Overture, page 7. The score is written for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, and brass. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'a 2.' (Allegretto). The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a prominent woodwind solo in the middle section. The score is divided into two systems, each with five staves. The first system includes a woodwind staff with a solo section. The second system includes a woodwind staff with a solo section. The music is written in a grand staff format, with multiple staves for each instrument group.

This page of a musical score for "Gilbert, Comedy Overture" features a complex arrangement of staves. The top system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass staff. The middle system consists of a grand staff and a single bass staff. The bottom system includes a grand staff and a single bass staff. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation is dense, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several dynamic markings, including *sf* (sforzando) and *a 2.* (second ending). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures contain repeat signs. The overall style is characteristic of 19th-century orchestral music.

Musical score for Gilbert, Comedy Overture, page 9. The score is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. It features a piano introduction with a 2-measure rest, followed by a first system of 5 measures and a second system of 5 measures. The score includes various dynamics (f, mf, p, cresc.) and articulations (ben marcato, div.).

Dynamics and articulations noted in the score include: *f*, *mf*, *p*, *cresc.*, *ben marcato*, *div.*, and *a 2.*

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano score. The score is written on multiple staves, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, such as sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various dynamic markings including *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *marcato*. There are also articulation marks like *tr* (trill). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the notation is presented in a clear, professional layout.

[illegible]

## Assai maestoso.

*molto sostenuto*

*molto sostenuto*

*molto sostenuto*

*f molto sostenuto*

*f molto sostenuto*

*f molto sostenuto*

*f sf sf*

*dim.*

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

*Assai maestoso.*

*f molto sostenuto*

*f molto sostenuto*

*molto sostenuto*

*molto sostenuto*

*mf molto sostenuto*

*mf molto sostenuto*

*f sf sf*

*mf*

*dim.*

*mf*

*pp*

*pp*

*Assai maestoso.*

*molto sostenuto*

*molto sostenuto*

*f molto sostenuto*

*f molto sostenuto*

*f molto sostenuto*

*f molto sostenuto*

*dim.*

*mf*

*dim.*

*mf*

*dim.*

*mf*

*dim.*

*mf*

*dim.*

*mf*

Musical score for Gilbert, Comedy Overture, page 13. The score is written for a large orchestra, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The music is in 2/2 time and features a variety of dynamics and articulations.

Dynamics and articulations include: *mf* *sempre sostenuto*, *p*, *pp*, *mf* *sostenuto*, *div.*, and *p*.

The score includes staves for:

- Violins I and II
- Violas
- Celli
- Bassi
- Flutes
- Oboes
- Clarinets
- Bassoons
- Trumpets
- Tubas
- Percussion

The score is marked with a variety of dynamics and articulations, including *mf* *sempre sostenuto*, *p*, *pp*, *mf* *sostenuto*, *div.*, and *p*.



Gilbert, Comedy Overture.



The image displays a musical score for the piece "L'Espresso" by Maurice Strakosky. The score is written for piano and flute, with a tempo marking of "M.M. ♩ = 88." and a time signature of 2/4. The score is divided into three systems, each beginning with a "rit." (ritardando) marking. The first system includes a piano part with a "pp" (pianissimo) dynamic and a flute part with a "pp" dynamic. The second system features a piano part with a "pp" dynamic and a flute part with a "pp" dynamic. The third system includes a piano part with a "pp" dynamic and a flute part with a "pp" dynamic. The score also includes various articulations such as "deciso" (decisive), "mf" (mezzo-forte), and "div." (diviso). The piano part includes a trill in the right hand and a triplet in the left hand. The flute part includes a trill in the right hand and a triplet in the left hand. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 2/4.

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Lento" by Franz Liszt. The score is written for piano and organ, consisting of two systems of staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked "Lento".

The first system includes a piano part (treble and bass staves) and an organ part (treble and bass staves). The piano part begins with a dynamic of *mf* and a tempo marking of *decisivo*. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a crescendo marked *cresc.* leading to a *p* (piano) dynamic. The organ part also begins with a *p* dynamic and includes a *cresc.* marking. The system concludes with a *mf* *decisivo* marking.

The second system continues the piano and organ parts. The piano part features a *decisivo* tempo marking and a *mf* dynamic. It includes a *cresc.* marking and a *p* dynamic. The organ part also features a *decisivo* tempo marking and a *mf* dynamic. The system concludes with a *decisivo* tempo marking and a *mf* dynamic.

This page of a musical score for "Gilbert, Comedy Overture" features two systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and four additional staves, all in the key of B-flat major. The grand staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a crescendo marking and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The bass line provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The four additional staves are mostly empty, with some notes appearing in the final measure of the system. The second system also consists of a grand staff and four additional staves. The grand staff continues the melodic and bass lines, with a crescendo marking and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The four additional staves are also mostly empty, with some notes appearing in the final measure of the system.

18

musical score for Gilbert, Comedy Overture, page 18. The score is written for a large orchestra, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 10. The second system contains measures 11 through 20. The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *mf*, *f*, *p*, *mf sostenuto*, and *tr*. The percussion part includes a snare drum and a cymbal.

musical score for Gilbert, Comedy Overture, page 19. The score is divided into three systems. The first system (measures 1-6) features a flute entry in measure 4 marked "(Flute)" and "f", and a "mf" dynamic in measure 2. The second system (measures 7-12) shows sustained notes in the upper staves. The third system (measures 13-18) includes a "div." marking in measure 17 and a "mf" dynamic in measure 18. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 2/4.

Musical score for Gilbert, Comedy Overture, page 20. The score is written for a large orchestra, including strings, woodwinds, and brass. It features complex rhythmic patterns, dynamic markings, and articulation instructions.

The score is divided into two systems. The first system consists of five staves (string quartet) and a separate staff for the woodwinds. The second system consists of five staves (string quartet) and a separate staff for the woodwinds.

Key markings and dynamics include:

- dim.* (diminuendo)
- mf* (mezzo-forte)
- p* (piano)
- mf ben marcato* (mezzo-forte, well marked)
- f* (forte)
- unis.* (unison)
- tr* (trill)

The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, as well as articulation marks like accents and slurs.

This page of a musical score for "Gilbert, Comedy Overture" contains three systems of staves. The first system (top) consists of six staves: four treble clefs and two bass clefs. The second system (middle) consists of six staves: four treble clefs and two bass clefs. The third system (bottom) consists of five staves: three treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) appears in the first system on the second, third, and fourth staves, and in the second system on the second, third, and fourth staves. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a clear layout and a large font.

The musical score is written for a full orchestra. The top system consists of 10 staves, and the bottom system consists of 5 staves. The music is in 2/4 time and features various instruments including strings, woodwinds, and brass. Dynamics include crescendos, mf, p, and div.

**Top System:**

- Staff 1: *cresc.*
- Staff 2: *cresc.*
- Staff 3: *mf*, *cresc.*
- Staff 4: *mf*, *cresc.*
- Staff 5: *cresc.*
- Staff 6: *cresc.*
- Staff 7: *cresc.*
- Staff 8: *mf*, *cresc.*
- Staff 9: *cresc.*
- Staff 10: *p cresc.*

**Bottom System:**

- Staff 11: *cresc.*
- Staff 12: *cresc.*
- Staff 13: *cresc.*
- Staff 14: *cresc.*
- Staff 15: *cresc.*

**Other markings:**

- Staff 3: *div.*
- Staff 10: *p*



This page of a musical score for "Gilbert, Comedy Overture" features two systems of staves. The top system consists of ten staves, with the first five grouped by a brace on the left. The bottom system consists of five staves. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score is densely written with many notes and rests, indicating a complex and lively piece.

This page of musical notation for Gilbert's Comedy Overture features a complex arrangement of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include 'cresc.' (crescendo) appearing on multiple staves, 'sf' (sforzando) indicating strong accents, and 'mf' (mezzo-forte) for moderate volume. A 'pesante' marking is used to denote a change in tempo or feel. The notation is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The piece is identified as 'Gilbert's Comedy Overture' at the bottom of the page.

[illegible]

The musical score is arranged in three systems of staves. The first system consists of six staves, the second of five, and the third of five. The music is in 2/4 time and features various dynamics and articulations.

**System 1:**

- Staff 1: *sff* (first measure), *mf* (fifth measure), *f* (sixth measure). Marking *a 2* above the staff.
- Staff 2: *sff* (first measure).
- Staff 3: *sff* (first measure).
- Staff 4: *sff* (first measure), *mf* (fifth measure), *f* (sixth measure).
- Staff 5: *sff* (first measure), *mf* (fifth measure), *f* (sixth measure).
- Staff 6: *f* (sixth measure).

**System 2:**

- Staff 1: *sf* (first measure), *mf* (third measure).
- Staff 2: *mf* (third measure).
- Staff 3: *mf* (third measure).
- Staff 4: *mf* (third measure).
- Staff 5: *mf* (third measure).

**System 3:**

- Staff 1: *div.* (third measure), *f* (sixth measure).
- Staff 2: *div.* (third measure), *f* (sixth measure).
- Staff 3: *f* (sixth measure).
- Staff 4: *f* (sixth measure).
- Staff 5: *f* (sixth measure).

Musical score for "L'Espresso" by Franz Schubert, Op. 18, No. 1. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, and consists of 16 measures. It features a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is marked *mf* and *f*, and the bass line is marked *mf* and *f*. The tempo is *moderato*. The score is arranged for piano and includes a bass line.

The musical score is arranged in three systems. The first system consists of six staves. The top staff is marked (Flute.). Dynamics include *f marcato* and *mf*. The second system consists of five staves. Dynamics include *f marcato*, *mf*, and *f marcato*. The third system consists of five staves. Dynamics include *f marcato*, *mf*, and *f*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Musical score for Gilbert, Comedy Overture, page 29. The score is written for a large orchestra, including strings, woodwinds, and brass. It features dynamic markings such as *mf*, *f*, *cresc.*, and *sempre f*, and includes a Piccolo part.

The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains 10 staves, and the second system contains 10 staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

Dynamics and markings include:
 

- mf* (mezzo-forte)
- f* (forte)
- cresc.* (crescendo)
- f cresc.* (forte crescendo)
- (Picc.)* (Piccolo)
- sempre f* (sempre forte)

*accelerando*

*sf* *mf* *cresc.* *(Solo.)*

*accelerando*

*mf* *f sostenuto* *cresc.* *mf (Solo.)*

*accelerando*

*sf* *mf* *cresc.*

*Gilbert, Comedy Overture.*



This image shows a page of musical notation, likely a piano score, with multiple staves. The notation is complex, featuring various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *accelerando* are present throughout the score. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems, each with five staves. The first system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and three additional staves. The second system includes a grand staff and two additional staves. The notation is dense and detailed, with many accidentals and slurs. The overall style is that of a classical or romantic-era piano composition.

musical score for Gilbert, Comedy Overture, page 32. The score is written for a large orchestra, including strings, woodwinds, and brass. The top system features a complex woodwind and string arrangement with many notes and rests. The middle system shows a woodwind section with a *f molto marcato* marking. The bottom system features a brass section with a *cresc.* marking and a *f* dynamic. The score is in 2/4 time and G major.

Quasi maestoso.

rit. a tempo

First system of the musical score. It consists of six staves. The first five staves are for strings and woodwinds, and the sixth is for the tuba. The tempo is marked 'Quasi maestoso.' and the dynamics include *f*, *f sostenuto*, and *f*. The tempo changes to 'rit. a tempo' at the end of the system.

Quasi maestoso.

rit. a tempo

Second system of the musical score. It consists of six staves. The first five staves are for strings and woodwinds, and the sixth is for the tuba. The tempo is marked 'Quasi maestoso.' and the dynamics include *f sostenuto*, *f*, *mf*, and *f*. The tempo changes to 'rit. a tempo' at the end of the system.

Quasi maestoso.

rit. a tempo

Third system of the musical score. It consists of six staves. The first five staves are for strings and woodwinds, and the sixth is for the tuba. The tempo is marked 'Quasi maestoso.' and the dynamics include *f*, *f*, *mf*, and *f*. The tempo changes to 'rit. a tempo' at the end of the system.

con molto gran espressione

rit. poco a poco

con molto gran espressione

rit. poco *dim.* a poco

con molto gran espressione

rit. poco a poco

**musical score for "L'Espresso" by Maurice Strakosky**

**Instrumentation:** Piano (multiple staves), Flute (1 staff), and Solo (1 staff).

**Tempo and Mood Markings:** *molto rit.* (very slow), *a tempo* (return to original tempo), *molto sostenuto* (very slow and sustained), *cantabile* (song-like), *Solo.* (solo).

**Dynamic Markings:** *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *un.* (unison).

**Key Signatures:** The score is written in B-flat major (two flats).

**Structure:** The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes the piano and flute parts, with the piano part featuring a *molto sostenuto* section. The second system includes the piano and solo parts, with the solo part featuring a *cantabile* section. The score concludes with a *un.* (unison) marking.

Musical score for Gilbert, Comedy Overture, page 36. The score is in 2/4 time and key of D major. It features multiple staves for various instruments including Flute, Violins, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses. The music is characterized by dynamic markings such as *mf*, *p*, *pp*, and *cresc.*, and articulation like *staccato* and *sostenuto*. The score is divided into two systems, each with five staves.

The first system includes a Flute part (marked *a2* and *mf*), Violins (marked *mf* and *cresc.*), Violas (marked *mf* and *cresc.*), Cellos (marked *mf* and *cresc.*), and Double Basses (marked *mf* and *cresc.*). The second system includes Violins (marked *p* and *p cresc.*), Violas (marked *p* and *p cresc.*), Cellos (marked *pp* and *p*), and Double Basses (marked *mf* and *cresc.*). The music is characterized by dynamic markings such as *mf*, *p*, *pp*, and *cresc.*, and articulation like *staccato* and *sostenuto*.

[illegible]



Tempo I<sup>o</sup> Allegretto  
giocosso e marcato.

First system of musical notation for Gilbert, Comedy Overture. The system consists of five staves. The first four staves are in treble clef, and the fifth is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Tempo I<sup>o</sup> Allegretto giocoso e marcato.' The first staff has a 'cresc.' marking. The second staff has a 'cresc.' marking. The third staff has a 'cresc.' marking. The fourth staff has a 'cresc.' marking. The fifth staff has a 'cresc.' marking. The system ends with a 'f' marking.

Tempo I<sup>o</sup> Allegretto  
giocosso e marcato.

Second system of musical notation for Gilbert, Comedy Overture. The system consists of five staves. The first four staves are in treble clef, and the fifth is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Tempo I<sup>o</sup> Allegretto giocoso e marcato.' The first staff has a 'cresc.' marking. The second staff has a 'cresc.' marking. The third staff has a 'cresc.' marking. The fourth staff has a 'p' marking. The fifth staff has a 'mf' marking. The system ends with a 'mf' marking.

Tempo I<sup>o</sup> Allegretto  
giocosso e marcato.

Third system of musical notation for Gilbert, Comedy Overture. The system consists of five staves. The first four staves are in treble clef, and the fifth is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Tempo I<sup>o</sup> Allegretto giocoso e marcato.' The first staff has a 'f' marking. The second staff has a 'f' marking. The third staff has a 'f' marking. The fourth staff has a 'f' marking. The fifth staff has a 'mf' marking. The system ends with a 'mf' marking.



This page of a musical score for "Gilbert, Comedy Overture" features two systems of music. Each system consists of five staves. The first system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and three additional staves. The second system includes a grand staff and three additional staves. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. A prominent feature is a sixteenth-note scale in the first staff of the first system, marked with a '6' and a slur. The score is written in a clear, professional style with standard musical notation.

This page of musical notation is a score for a symphony, likely the first movement of a symphony in D major by Ludwig van Beethoven. The notation is complex, featuring multiple staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as marcato, dim., mf, cresc., and f. The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and slurs. The page is divided into two systems, each containing five staves. The first system includes a Piccolo (Picc.) part. The second system includes a Piano (p) part. The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and slurs. The page is divided into two systems, each containing five staves. The first system includes a Piccolo (Picc.) part. The second system includes a Piano (p) part.

Musical score for Gilbert, Comedy Overture, page 41. The score is written for a large orchestra, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. It features complex rhythmic patterns, dynamic markings, and a "Glocken" (bell) section.

The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains 12 measures, and the second system contains 12 measures. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando), *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). The "Glocken" section is marked with *sf* and *f*.

The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and articulation marks. The "Glocken" section is marked with a bell icon and the text "(Glocken.)".

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for multiple instruments, with staves for Flute, Solo, and Glocken (bells) clearly labeled. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are used throughout. A section labeled "Solo. a 2" is indicated. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks. The page is numbered "10" in the bottom right corner.

The musical score is arranged in three systems. The first system consists of six staves, the second of five, and the third of five. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is characterized by its intricate rhythmic patterns and dynamic contrasts.

**System 1:**

- Staff 1: *mf marcato*
- Staff 2: *mf marcato*
- Staff 3: *f*
- Staff 4: *mf marcato*
- Staff 5: *mf marcato*
- Staff 6: *mf marcato*

**System 2:**

- Staff 1: *f*
- Staff 2: *mf*
- Staff 3: *f*
- Staff 4: *f*
- Staff 5: *mf marcato*

**System 3:**

- Staff 1: *p marcato*
- Staff 2: *p marcato*
- Staff 3: *p marcato*
- Staff 4: *mf*
- Staff 5: *p*



*a tempo*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*a 2*

*a tempo*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*mf*

*mf*

*f*

*mf*

*a tempo*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*



Musical score for Gilbert, Comedy Overture, page 46. The score is written for a large orchestra, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. It features complex rhythmic patterns, dynamic markings, and articulation symbols.

The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains 10 staves, and the second system contains 8 staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4.

Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *div.* (divisi). Articulation symbols include accents and slurs.

The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also some specific markings like "a 2" and "unis." (unison).



*accelerando e crescendo* *mf* *cresc.*

*mf* *mf* *mf*

*accelerando e crescendo* *mf* *accel.*

*mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf*

*a 2*

*molto*

*(Picc.)*

*f*

*molto*

*molto*

*molto*

*molto*

*mf* - *e* - *cresc.* -

*molto*

*molto*

*pesante*

*f marcato*

*a 2*

*f marcato*

*pesante*

*f marcato*

*f marcato*

*molto*

*sf*

*molto*

*molto*

*molto*

*molto*

*molto*

*molto marcato*

*f*

*f marcato*

*a2*

*f marcato*

*f marcato*

*f marcato*

*f marcato*

*molto marcato*

*f*

*sf*

*div.*

*f*

Furioso ma ben marcato.

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. It features a rapid, repetitive eighth-note pattern. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat, also featuring a rapid eighth-note pattern. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a slower, more melodic line. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a slower, more melodic line. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a slower, more melodic line. The system is marked with a forte (ff) dynamic.

Furioso ma ben marcato.

The second system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a rapid, repetitive eighth-note pattern. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat, also featuring a rapid eighth-note pattern. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a slower, more melodic line. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a slower, more melodic line. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a slower, more melodic line. The system is marked with a forte (ff) dynamic.

Furioso ma ben marcato.

The third system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a rapid, repetitive eighth-note pattern. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat, also featuring a rapid eighth-note pattern. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a slower, more melodic line. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a slower, more melodic line. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a slower, more melodic line. The system is marked with a forte (ff) dynamic.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for multiple instruments, with staves for strings, woodwinds, and brass. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several "accelerando" markings, indicating a gradual increase in tempo. Dynamic markings such as "sempre f" (always forte) and "sf" (sforzando) are used throughout. The score is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The page is numbered "1" in the top right corner.